



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
24.09.2003 Bulletin 2003/39

(51) Int Cl.7: **F16J 15/32**

(21) Application number: **03251735.1**

(22) Date of filing: **20.03.2003**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
 Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK

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(30) Priority: **20.03.2002 US 104337**

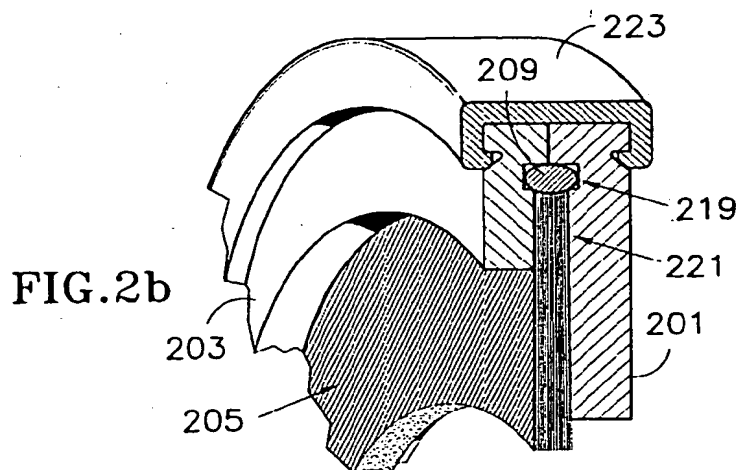
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(54) **Brush seal**

(57) A brush seal 200, comprises a bristle arrangement 205 with a plurality of bristles, and a joint 209 securing the bristles together, plates 201, 203 flanking the bristle arrangement, and a feature 219 on the plates 201, 203 to receive the joint 209. The bristles 205, each have a first end and an opposed second end, and the plates 201, 203 receiving the bristles therebetween each have a first end and a second end. The first ends

of the bristles extend past the first end of the plates 201, 203 and the second ends of the bristles reside between the first and second ends of the plates 201, 203. A method of repairing a brush seal 205, comprises removing a bristle arrangement 205 from the plates 201, 203, providing a replacement bristle arrangement, and placing said replacement bristle arrangement 205 between the plates 201, 203.



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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This invention relates to brush seals. Specifically, this invention relates to the various components that form the brush seal.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Brush seals are commonly used on gas turbine engines. The brush seals typically prevent secondary flow in the engine from escaping through a gap between a stationary part (e.g. a diffuser case) and a rotating part (e.g. a turbine shaft). Brush seals can have other uses, such as sealing a gap between stationary parts of the engine.

[0003] A brush seal typically includes packs of wire bristles sandwiched between plates. The bristle packs and plates are typically welded together to form the brush seal. The brush seal must undergo heat treatment after the welding step to relieve any residual stresses. Heat treatment typically involves securing the brush seal within a fixture, then placing the fixture in an oven. The heat treatment process is time consuming and can be expensive.

[0004] The welding step transforms the discrete sub-assemblies of the brush seal into one piece. The one-piece arrangement prevents the removal of a sub-assembly without affecting or damaging the remainder of the brush seal. This means a mechanic must replace the entire brush seal during maintenance. Replacement of the entire brush seal must occur despite the fact that only one of the sub-assemblies (typically the bristle packs) needs replacement.

[0005] The bristle packs of the brush seal are expensive. The main factor influencing cost is the amount of raw material used. Each individual bristle in the bristle pack is taken from a length of wire. A commonly used wire is a 0.002", 0.003", 0.004 or 0.006" (0.05, 0.076, 0.1 or 0.15 mm) diameter cobalt alloy wire. One type of bristle pack can have approximately 5000 bristles per linear inch (1968 per cm). This type of bristle pack clearly contains a large amount of wire. When used in a 12" (30.5 cm) outer diameter single stage brush seal, this type of bristle pack can contain approximately 2.6 miles (4.2 km) of wire.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is an object of the present invention in its preferred embodiments at least to provide a new and improved brush seal.

[0007] It is a further object of the present invention in its preferred embodiments at least to produce a brush seal at a reduced cost.

[0008] It is a further object of the present invention in its preferred embodiments at least to produce a brush

seal that uses less raw material.

[0009] It is a further object of the present invention in its preferred embodiments at least to provide a brush seal that may not require heat treatment.

[0010] It is a further object of the present invention in its preferred embodiments at least to provide a brush seal with an extended life.

[0011] It is a further object of the present invention in its preferred embodiments at least to provide a brush seal with replaceable sub-assemblies.

[0012] From a first aspect of the present invention provides a brush seal which comprises: a bristle arrangement, including a plurality of bristles and a joint securing the bristles together; plates flanking the bristle arrangement; and a feature on the plates to receive the joint.

[0013] From another aspect present invention provides a brush seal which comprises: a plurality of bristles, each having a first end and an opposed second end; and plates receiving the bristles therebetween, each having a first end and a second end. The first ends of the bristles extend past said first ends of said plates and the second ends of the bristles reside between the first and second ends of the plates.

[0014] From another aspect the present invention provides a method of repairing a brush seal. The method comprises the steps of: providing a brush seal having a bristle arrangement secured between plates; removing the bristle arrangement from the plates; providing a replacement bristle arrangement; and placing said replacement bristle arrangement between the plates.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] Other uses and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reference to the specification and the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of a conventional brush seal;

Figure 2a is a cross-sectional view of a brush seal of the present invention;

Figure 2b is a perspective view of a section of the brush seal in Figure 2a;

Figure 3a is a perspective view of a section of another brush seal of the present invention;

Figure 3b is a perspective view of an alternative arrangement of the brush seal in Figure 3a;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a section of another brush seal of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a section of another brush seal of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a section of another brush seal of the present invention; and

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a section of another brush seal of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] Figure 1 displays a conventional annular brush seal 100. Although shown as a single stage, the brush seal 100 could have multiple stages. The brush seal 100 includes several sub-assemblies, namely a back plate 101, side plate 103 and a bristle pack 105. The plates 101, 103 flank the bristle pack 105.

[0017] The bristle pack 105 comprises a plurality of densely arranged wire bristles. Each of the bristles has a first end 107 and an opposed second end 109. While extending at an angle to a radial line, the first ends 107 of the bristles reside at the inner diameter of the brush seal 100. The second ends 109 of the bristles reside at the outer diameter of the brush seal 100.

[0018] The plates 101, 103 and the bristle pack 105 are welded together to form the brush seal 100. Specifically, the outer diameter of the plates 101, 103 and the bristle pack 105 are welded together to sandwich the bristles between the plates 101, 103.

[0019] Figures 2a and 2b display one alternative embodiment of a brush seal 200 of the present invention. Similar to the conventional brush seal 100, the brush seal 200 includes a back plate 201 and a side plate 203.

[0020] Differently than the conventional brush seal 100, the brush seal 200 uses a pre-assembled bristle assembly. In addition, the brush seal 200 has plates 201, 203 removably secured to each other. Each of these features will now be described in further detail.

[0021] The brush seal 200 includes a bristle arrangement 205. The bristle arrangement 205 includes a plurality of bristles 207 secured together by a joint 209. The bristles 207 could be made from the same cobalt alloy wire as the bristles in the conventional brush seal 100.

[0022] Since the bristle arrangement 205 described herein is annular, one could refer to the bristle arrangement 205 as a bristle ring. The bristle arrangement 205 could, however, have other shapes. For example, the bristle arrangement 205 could have an arcuate (not shown) or a linear shape (not shown).

[0023] The joint 209 extends continuously along the outer diameter of the bristle arrangement 205. Preferably, the joint 209 is a weld joint. European Patent Application number 03250864.0 describes in more detail a method of making the bristle arrangement 205. The present invention could use other methods to produce the joint 209.

[0024] The joint 209 retains the bristles 207 in the bristle arrangement 205. Differently than the conventional brush seal 100, the joint 209 obviates the need to weld the bristles 207 to the plates 201, 203.

[0025] The brush seal 200 retains the bristle arrange-

ment 205 using grooves 211, 213 in the inner faces 215, 217 of the plates 201, 203. When the inner faces 215, 217 of the plates 201, 203 abut (Figure 2b), the grooves 211, 213 define a cavity 219 which receives the joint 209 of the bristle arrangement 205. Although the joint 209 preferably does not interference fit within the cavity 219, the cavity 219 should prevent radial movement of the bristle arrangement 205 during engine operation.

[0026] The inner faces 215, 217 also form a gap 221 in communication with the cavity 219. The gap 221 is sufficiently large to allow the bristles 207 to extend past the plates 201, 203. Preferably, however, the gap 221 is sufficiently small to compress the bristles 207 and to prevent movement of the bristle arrangement 205 during engine operation.

[0027] As an alternative, the inner faces 215, 217 of the plates 201, 203 at the gap 221 could have features thereon to improve retention of the bristle arrangement 205. Knurls (not shown) are an example of such features.

[0028] The use of the bristle arrangement 205 highlights one benefit of the present invention. The brush seal 200 can use shorter bristles 207 than the conventional brush seal 100. The conventional brush seal 100 must weld the bristles 107 to the plates 101, 103. Since the weld is located at the outer diameter of the brush seal 100, the bristles 100 must extend to the outer diameter.

[0029] The brush seal 200 does not weld of the bristles 207 to the plates 201, 203. Therefore, the bristles 207 need not extend to the outer diameter of the brush seal 200. As seen in Figure 2b, the outermost extent of the bristle arrangement 205 is at a position medial to the inner diameter and the outer diameter of the brush seal 200.

[0030] The present invention can reduce the length of the bristles 207 up to approximately 20%. Using the example above, reducing the length of the bristles in a 12" (30.5 cm) outer diameter single stage brush seal by 20% can save approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) of wire.

[0031] Rather than welding, the brush seal 200 uses a retainer to secure the plates 201, 203 together. Specifically, the brush seal 200 uses a clip 223 to secure the plates 201, 203 together. The clip 223 can have a C-shape with extensions 225, 227 that engage corresponding grooves 229, 231 in the plates 201, 203.

[0032] To assemble the brush seal, an operator could place the back plate 201 in a fixture (not shown). The operator would then place the joint 209 of the bristle arrangement 205 in the groove 213. The operator would then place the side plate 203 over the bristle arrangement 205 (ensuring the joint 209 enters the groove 211). The operator would then tighten the fixture to sandwich bristle arrangement 205 between the plates 201, 203.

[0033] Finally, the operator secures the retaining clip 223 to the plates 201, 203 with conventional techniques. For example, the operator could set one extension 225 in the corresponding groove 229. The operator would

then deflect the other extension 227 over the back plate 201. The operator continues to move the extension 227 towards the groove 231. Upon reaching the groove 231, the extension 227 resiles into the groove 231.

[0034] The clip 223 should have sufficient strength to keep the bristle arrangement 205 between the plates 201, 203. The clip 223 could be made from any suitable material. With the clip 223 secured to the plates 201, 203, the operator can now remove the brush seal 200 from the fixture.

[0035] The use of the clip 223 highlights another benefit of the present invention. The assembly process of the brush seal 200 can eliminate the heat treating step. Since the assembly process does not weld the plates 201, 203 together, the process does not build up residual stresses in the materials. As discussed above, conventional processes used the heat treating step to reduce these residual stresses.

[0036] The present invention can use other methods to retain the bristle ring between the plates. Figure 3a shows one such alternative embodiment. Similar to the brush seal 200, the figure shows a brush seal 300 with a back plate 301, side plate 303 and bristle arrangement 305. The plates 301, 303 include grooves 311, 313 that combine to form a cavity 319 for receiving a joint 309 of the bristle arrangement 305. The abutting plates 301, 303 also form a gap 321 for the bristles to extend past the plates 301, 303.

[0037] Rather than using the clip 223, the brush seal 300 uses a rivet 333 to secure the plates 301, 303 together. The operator can install the rivet 333 using conventional techniques. Although described as a rivet, the brush seal 300 could use any other suitable fastener such as a drive pin (not shown), or a dowel (not shown) or spring pin (not shown) inserted into the plates at an angle.

[0038] Figure 3b shows an alternative method of assembling the brush seal 300' with the rivet 333'. Rather than just securing the plates 301', 303', the rivet 333' also retains an annular support flange 335'. The flange 335' provides an alternate method of installing the brush seal 300' in the engine. Even though the flange 335' has been described as a separate sub-assembly from the back plate 301', the back plate 301' and the flange 335' could also be one-piece.

[0039] Figure 4 displays another alternative embodiment of the present invention. Similar to the other brush seals of the present invention, the figure displays a brush seal 400 with a back plate 401, side plate 403 and bristle arrangement 405. The plates 401, 403 include grooves 411, 413 that combine to form a cavity 419 for receiving a joint 409 of the bristle arrangement 405. The abutting plates 401, 403 also form a gap 421 for the bristles to extend past the plates 401, 403.

[0040] Rather than using a separate retainer, the brush seal 400 uses features on the plates 401, 403 to retain the plates 401, 403 together. Specifically, the back plate 401 includes an upper extension 437 with an an-

gled surface 439 facing the side plate 403. Likewise, the side plate 403 has an angled surface 441 facing the back plate 401.

[0041] The annular side plate 403 has a larger diameter than the extension 437. Therefore, the operator must interference fit the side plate 403 into the back plate 401 using conventional techniques. Once assembled together (as seen in Figure 4), the angled surfaces 439, 441 of the plates 401, 403 abut each other. The orientation of the angled surfaces 439, 441 urges the plates 401, 403 together. This orientation helps the plates 401, 403 retain the bristle arrangement 405 therebetween.

[0042] Figure 5 displays another alternative embodiment of the present invention. Similar to the other brush seals of the present invention, the figure displays a brush seal 500 with a back plate 501, side plate 503 and bristle arrangement 505. The plates 501, 503 include grooves 511, 513 that combine to form a cavity 519 for receiving a joint 509 of the bristle arrangement 505. The abutting plates 501, 503 also form a gap 521 for the bristles to extend past the plates 501, 503.

[0043] Differently than the other brush seals of the present invention, the brush seal 500 bonds the plates 501, 503 together to retain the bristle arrangement 505 therebetween. Suitable bonding techniques include, for example, radial or axial welding, brazing and using an adhesive such as epoxy.

[0044] Figure 6 displays another alternative embodiment of the present invention. Similar to the other brush seals of the present invention, the figure displays a brush seal 600 with a back plate 601, side plate 603 and bristle arrangement 605.

[0045] Differently than the other brush seals of the present invention, the brush seal 600 includes a snap ring assembly 643 to retain the bristle arrangement 605 between the plates 601, 603. The snap ring assembly 643 includes an annular flange 645. The flange 645 can have an L-shape in cross-section. One section of the flange has a groove 647.

[0046] The operator assembles the brush seal 600 as follows. The operator places the flange 645 in a fixture (not shown). Then operator then inserts the back plate 601 against the flange 645. The operator then places the joint 609 of the bristle arrangement 605 in the groove 613 of the back plate 601. The operator then places the side plate 603 over the bristle arrangement 605 (ensuring the joint 609 enters the groove 611).

[0047] Finally, the operator finally places one or more snap rings 649 in the groove 647 using conventional techniques. The snap rings 649 keep the side plate 603 against the back plate 601 to sandwich bristle arrangement 605 therebetween.

[0048] Although described as a snap ring, the brush seal 600 could use any other suitable retainer. Examples of suitable retainers include wave washers (not shown), retaining rings (not shown) and radially oriented dowels (not shown) or spring pins (not shown) driven

through the flange 645.

[0049] Even though the flange 645 has been described as a separate sub-assembly from the back plate 601, the back plate 601 and the flange 645 could also be one-piece.

[0050] Figure 7 displays another alternative embodiment of the present invention. Similar to the other brush seals of the present invention, the figure displays a brush seal 700 with a back plate 701, side plate 703 and bristle arrangement 705.

[0051] The brush seal 700 also includes an annular support flange 735 for installing the brush seal 700 in the engine. The flange 735 mounts to the engine using suitable fasteners (not shown). In this embodiment, threaded fasteners 751 secure the plates 701, 703 to the flange 735.

[0052] The operator assembles the brush seal 700 as follows. The operator places the flange 735 in a fixture (not shown). Then operator then places the back plate 701 against the flange 735. The operator then places the joint 709 of the bristle arrangement 705 in the groove 713 of the back plate 701. The operator then places the side plate 703 over the bristle arrangement 705 (ensuring the joint 709 enters the groove 711).

[0053] Finally, the operator inserts the fasteners 751 through the aligned openings in the plates 701, 703 and into a threaded hole 753 in the flange 735. The operator applies a sufficient torque to the fasteners 751 to keep the side plate 703 against the back plate 701 for sandwiching the bristle arrangement 705 therebetween. Although shown as a screw, the brush seal 700 could utilize any other suitable type of fastener.

[0054] Even though the flange 735 has been described as a separate sub-assembly from the back plate 701, the back plate 701 and the flange 735 could also be one-piece. A similar stand-alone design (not shown), incorporating only the plates 701, 703 and not the flange 735, could also be produced. This design would require the back plate 701 to have sufficient thickness for placing a threaded hole therein to receive the fastener.

[0055] The brush seal 700 highlights another benefit of the present invention. The present invention allows a mechanic to replace the bristle arrangement 705 without replacing the other sub-assemblies of the brush seal 700. Such replacement can occur after use of the brush seal 700 in the engine, or even before actual use.

[0056] The mechanic replaces the bristle arrangement 705 as follows. The mechanic removes the fasteners 751 to detach the plates 701, 703 from the flange 735. The flange 735 preferably remains in the engine, while the plates 701, 703 and the bristle arrangement 705 are removed. Separated from the flange 735, the plates 701, 703 no longer sandwich the bristle arrangement 705. The mechanic can now remove the bristle arrangement 705 from the grooves 711, 713 of the plates 701, 703. If necessary, the mechanic could have first removed the entire brush seal 700 from the engine by detaching the flange 735 from the engine, then per-

formed the above steps.

[0057] As an alternative to removing the fasteners 751 entirely from the flange 735, the mechanic could merely loosen the fasteners 751 (i.e. keeping the fasteners 751 in the threaded hole 753) sufficiently to remove the bristle arrangement 705 from the grooves 711, 713 of the plates 701, 703.

[0058] After removing the bristle arrangement 705, the mechanic then obtains a replacement bristle arrangement 705. As a final step, the mechanic reassembles the brush seal 700 using the aforementioned assembly process.

[0059] The present invention has been described in connection with the preferred embodiments of the various figures. It is to be understood that other similar embodiments may be used or modifications and additions may be made to the described embodiment for performing the same function of the present invention without deviating therefrom. Therefore, the present invention should not be limited to any single embodiment, but rather construed in breadth and scope in accordance with the recitation of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A brush seal (200; 300; 400; 500; 600; 700), comprising:

a bristle arrangement (205; 305; 405; 505; 605; 705), including:

a plurality of bristles; and
a joint (209; 309; 409; 509; 609; 709), securing together said plurality of bristles;

plates (201, 203; 301, 303; 401, 403; 501, 503; 601, 603; 701, 703) flanking said bristle arrangement; and
a feature (219; 319; 419; 519; 619; 719) on said plates to receive said joint.

2. The brush seal as recited in claim 1, wherein said joint (209; 309; 409; 509; 609; 709), is a weld joint.

3. The brush seal as recited in claim 1 or 2, wherein said feature comprises a groove (111, 113; 211, 213; 311, 313; 411, 413; 511, 513; 611, 613; 711, 713).

4. The brush seal as recited in claim 3, wherein said groove (111, 113; 211, 213; 311, 313; 411, 413; 511, 513; 611, 613; 711, 713), is annular.

5. The brush seal as recited in any preceding claim, wherein said bristle arrangement (205; 305; 405; 505; 605; 705), is annular.

6. The brush seal as recited in any preceding claim,

- wherein said plates (201, 203; 301, 303; 401, 403; 501, 503; 601, 603; 701, 703), are bonded together.
7. The brush seal as recited in any preceding claim, wherein said plates (201, 203; 301, 303; 401, 403; 501, 503; 601, 603; 701, 703), are removably mounted together.
 8. The brush seal as recited in claim 7, further comprising fasteners (333; 333'; 751) for removably securing together said plates (201, 203; 301, 303; 401, 403; 501, 503; 601, 603; 701, 703).
 9. The brush seal as recited in claim 7, wherein said plates (411, 413) are press fit together.
 10. The brush seal as recited in claim 7, further comprising a retainer (223; 649) removably securing together said plates.
 11. The brush seal as recited in claim 10, wherein said retainer comprises a clip (223) or a snap ring (649).
 12. A brush seal (200; 300; 400; 500; 600; 700), comprising:
 - a plurality of bristles, each of said bristles having a first end and an opposed second end; and plates (201, 203; 301, 303; 401, 403; 501, 503; 601, 603; 701, 703) receiving said bristles therebetween, each of said plates having a first end and a second end;
 - wherein said first ends of said bristles extend past said first ends of said plates and said second end of said bristles resides between said first and second ends of said plates.
 13. The brush seal as recited in claim 12, wherein said second ends of said bristles are recessed from said second ends of said plates.
 14. The brush seal as recited in claim 12 or 13, wherein said second ends of said bristles are secured together.
 15. The brush seal as recited in claim 12, 13 or 14, wherein said bristles form an annulus.
 16. A method of repairing a brush seal, comprising the steps of:
 - providing a brush seal (200; 300; 400; 500; 600; 700) having a bristle arrangement secured between plates (201, 203; 301, 303; 401, 403; 501, 503; 601, 603; 701, 703);
 - removing said bristle arrangement from said plates;
 - providing a replacement bristle arrangement; and
 - placing said replacement bristle arrangement between said plates.
 17. The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said replacement bristle arrangement comprises a plurality of bristles secured by a joint.
 18. The method as recited in claim 16 or 17, wherein said removing step comprises separating said plates (201, 203; 301, 303; 401, 403; 501, 503; 601, 603; 701, 703).
 19. The method as recited in claim 18, wherein said separating step comprises removing at least one fastener (333; 333'; 751) used to secure said plates together.
 20. The method as recited in claim 18, wherein said separating step comprises removing at least one retainer (223; 649) used to secure said plates together.

FIG.1
Prior Art

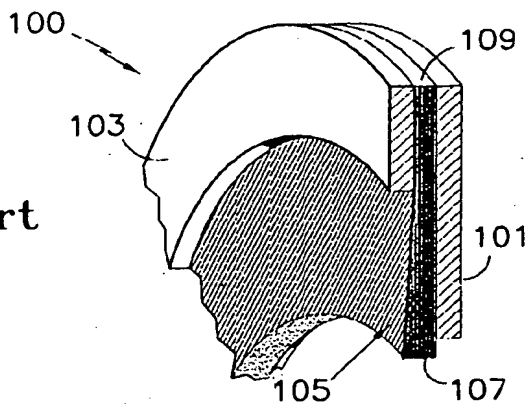


FIG.2a

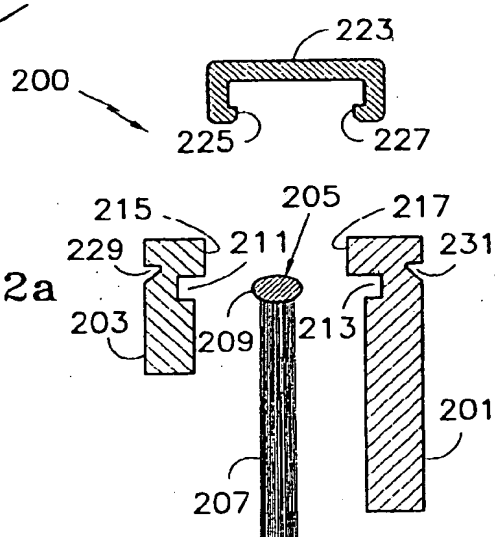


FIG.2b

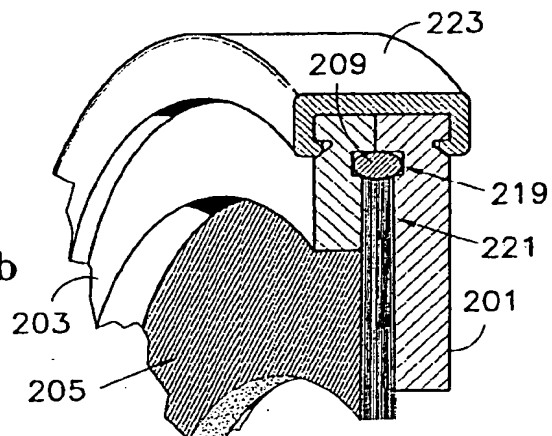


FIG.3a

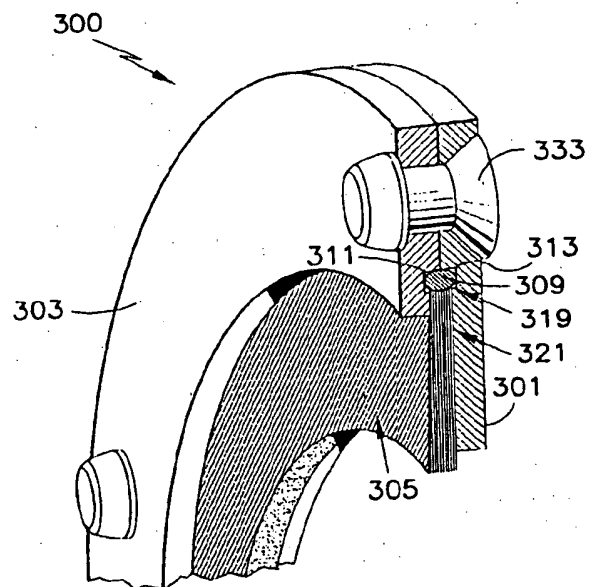
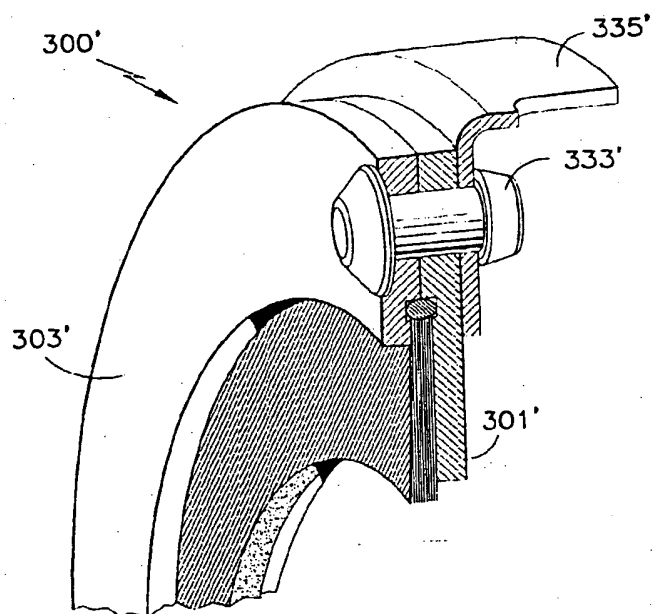


FIG.3b



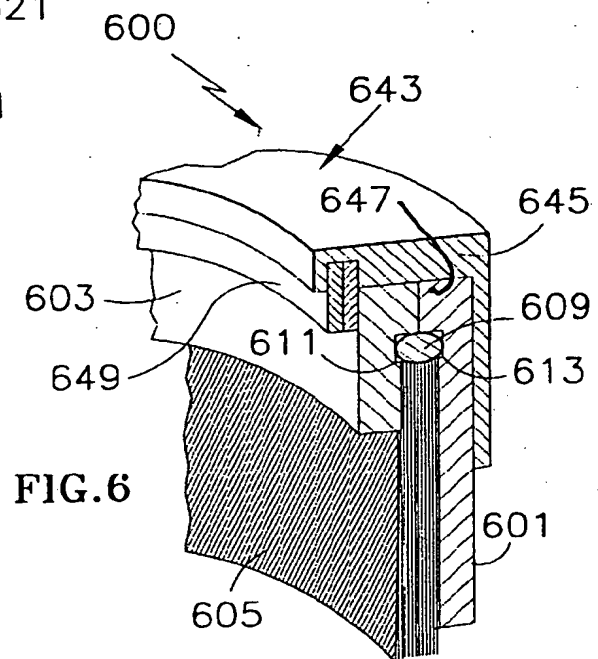
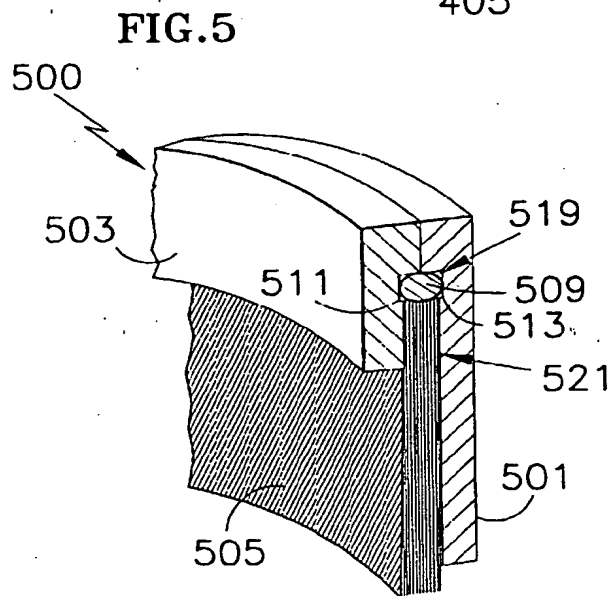
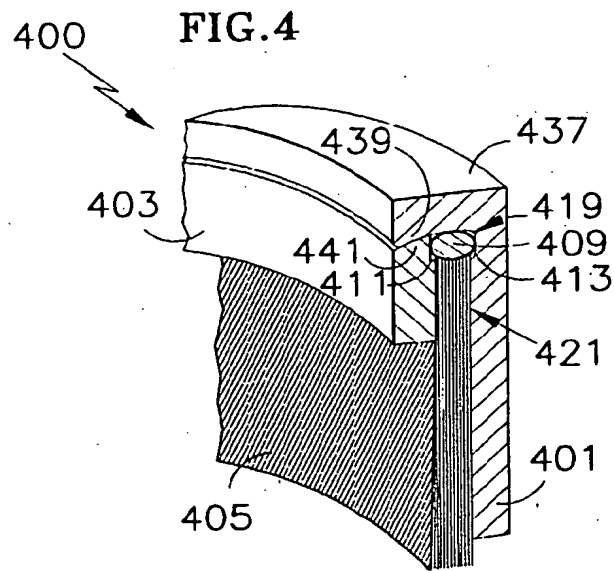
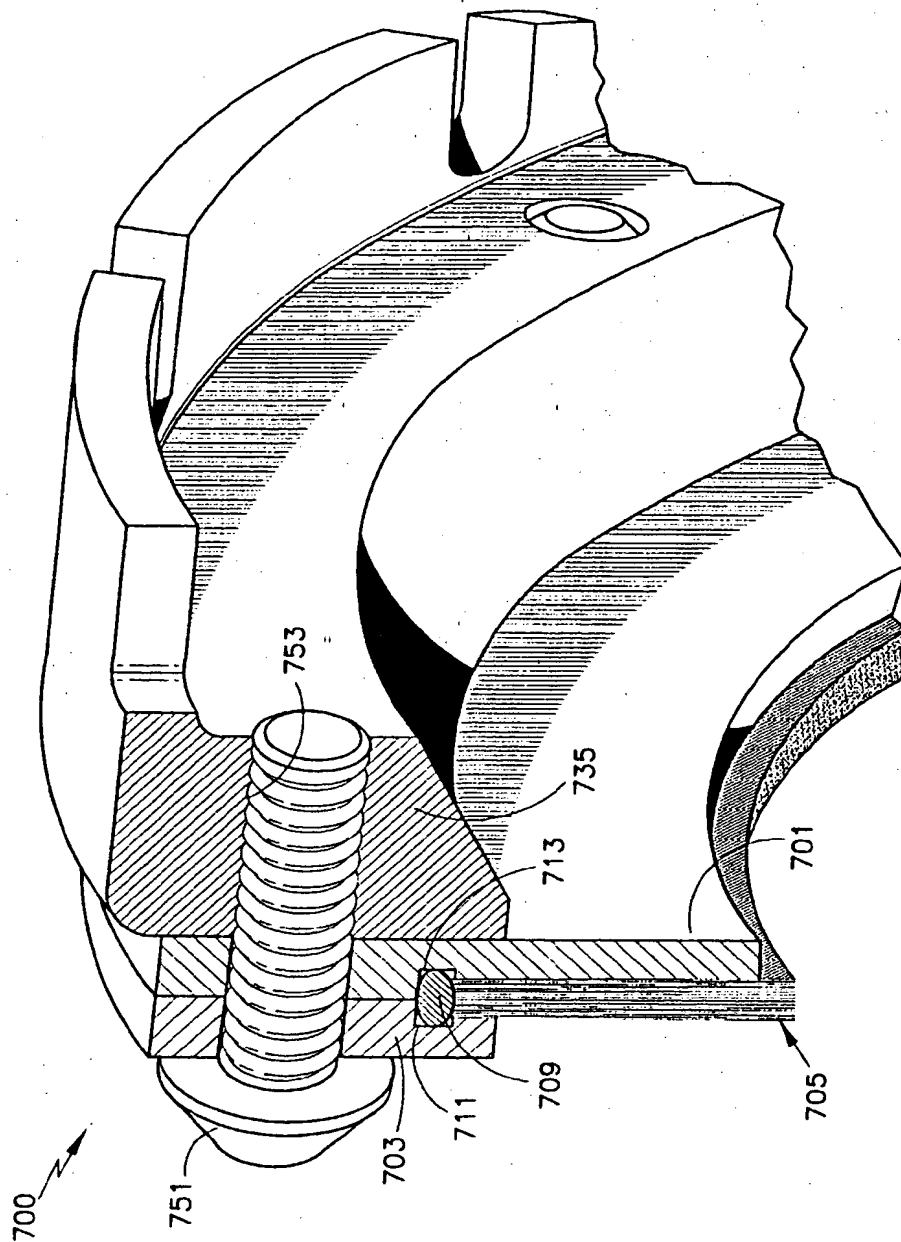


FIG.7



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Europäisches Patentamt
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(11)

EP 1 347 218 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
28.04.2004 Bulletin 2004/18

(51) Int Cl.7: **F16J 15/32**

(43) Date of publication A2:
24.09.2003 Bulletin 2003/39

(21) Application number: 03251735.1

(22) Date of filing: 20.03.2003

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK

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(30) Priority: 20.03.2002 US 104337

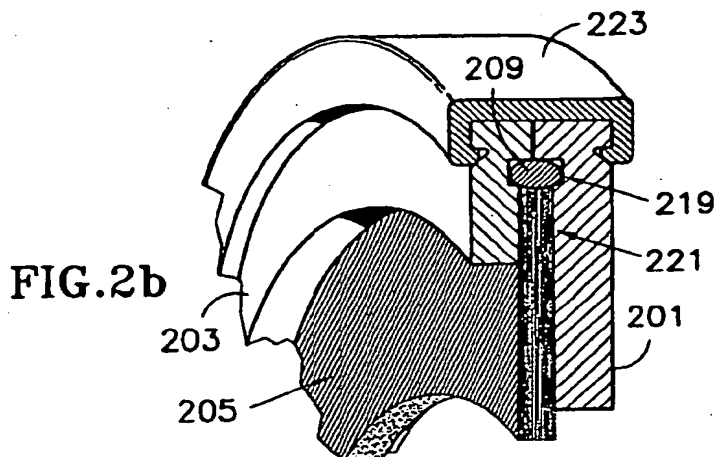
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of the bristles extend past the first end of the plates 201, 203 and the second ends of the bristles reside between the first and second ends of the plates 201, 203. A method of repairing a brush seal 205, comprises removing a bristle arrangement 205 from the plates 201, 203, providing a replacement bristle arrangement, and placing said replacement bristle arrangement 205 between the plates 201, 203.



EP 1 347 218 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 25 1735

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	WO 99 06673 A (SEALOL) 11 February 1999 (1999-02-11) * figures 6,9,14,15 * * claims 14-25 * * figures 2-7 *	1-8, 12-20	F16J15/32
Y	---	9-11	
Y	EP 0 469 826 A (GEN ELECTRIC) 5 February 1992 (1992-02-05) * figures 2,5,6 * * column 6, line 57 - column 7, line 5 *	9-11	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			F16J
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 8 March 2004	Examiner TERRIER D/L CHA., J
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P/C01)



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Application Number

EP 03 25 1735

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☒ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the Search Division did not invite payment of any additional fee.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☐ None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:



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LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION
SHEET B

Application Number

EP 03 25 1735

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims: 1-11, 16-20

brush seal product and method, comprising a bristle arrangement meant to provide a brush seal with replaceable sub-assembly.

2. Claims: 12-15

Brush seal wherein the bristles are positioned with respect to the front and back plates so as to get an improved sealing effect.

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 25 1735

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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08-03-2004

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

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